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Miscertymeors

MAN AND WOMAN.

Man is the rugged, lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave beat shore,
Woman's the slender, graceful vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock, whose towering crest, Node o'er the mountain's barren side; Woman's the soft and mossy vest, That loves to clap its sterile breast, And wreath its brow in verdant pride Man is the cloud of coming storms; Dark as the raven's murky plume, are where the sun-beam, light and warm

voman's soul and woman's form, Gleams brightly o'er the gathering gloom HOLY DYING.

Calm is the parting hour, When death with sovereign power. Throws o'er the righteens soul his heavy chain;
Nor doubt, nor dread attend;
While round him lov'd ones bend;
But peace celestici marks the body's pain.

He sees the links of earth Part; and his final birth

Part; the his final birth
To perfect holiness, with raptured eye;
Belind a vale o' tears,
In cloud and shade appears;
Before the heaven bright field of promise lie His Triends hang round and weep,

While like an inland's sleep.
The eniling lethargy of death steals on; And a'er his eye the glaze Falls, and the spirit's blaze Flashes for once, and all of earth is done.

Howailent, like the breath
Of mening, was that death,
No agong nor torturing thought was there
And that a holy smile

Plays round those lips the while, And now like heaven's own arch that brow

Oliplay my footsteps tread
The path by virtue len,
And Gel's own day star, till I sink in dust;
And when I lay meadown
Te sleep, O! may the grown Shine on my eye, that circles round the just.

JERUSALEM.

From travels in the Holy Land, by Forben in the year 1820.

To reach Jerusalem, from Rama, the tra. iller has to cross, for the extent of two or hree miles, plains tolerably well cultivated, those of the ancient Arimathea and Lydda
The rising sun illumined, and we reach The rising sun illumined, and we reached the hills of Latroun. "This," said the Drogoman to me, wis the birth place of Barrabhas the murderer and chief; those

whollook into this well for a considerable time are sure to see the figure of this man of blood." We next entered deep vallies, the vegeta-tion gradually becoming weaker and more scarty, until it ceased altogether. From the vallies to Jerusalem the soil is broken, reddish & ungrateful; while in the distance Immense mounds of roins, bens of dried up tarrents, and winding roads, covered with flints; decayed cisterns, at the hottom of which is a greenish waste; steep and naked countains in the contour; such, agreeably to the lamentations of Jeremiah, is the terebinthine vale which prepares the mind for the strong and terrible impressions made

on it by the sight of Jerusalem

The sun was about 10 set, when, from the summit of a mountain, in passing along a flinty road, separated by two wallstrom fields that were covered with flints, I perceived at length some ramparts, towers and vast edifices surrounded by a batten soll, and blackened points of rocks which seemed to have felt the lightning's stroke; this od to have felt the lightning's stroke; this was Jersisliem. A few chapels fallen in ruins, were here and there to be seen, with mount from spid in the back ground, the mixed chain of the mountains of Arabia Deserts. Appalled and seized with an insoluniary ferror, we saluted the holy city, the first sight of which has as powerful an effect on the enises as the existence and downfall of the Jewish nation can produce

The gate of Bethlehem or Ephraim by which our caravan made its entry, is not far distant from the convent of the reverend fathers, missionaries of the holy land, by whose exemplary display of charity our re-ception was marked. They inhabit an im-mense house, the gate of which, while it was continually open to pilgrims and to those that suffer, is as constantly exposed to the insults of the Musselmans, it is low and decayed, with fron fastenings flav ing enteredit, a vaulted passage terminates in an inner court, provided with dark and being staircases, which lead to several Moding staircases, that these courageous monks lead a seclud that these contrageous monks lead a secluded life, fixing to struggle daily against the persecutions of the Turks, the hatred of the Greeke, and a fond yearning for their mittive home. Although bylonging to so many different nations. I heard them blood heir sweet voices in sweet leave them blood heir sweet voices in sweet leaver a separance with that of the native minabitants of issued. A mont, whose against the same to a sure of the same that we have a sure of the same that we have the same that we have the same that we have the same that th

quarter which are tailing in ruins. Pale and sickly beings with a strongly marked physiognomy, there engage to putes about a few medius. Having des cended a flight of broken steps, into cel lars, the falling roots of which were prop ped by pillars once sculptured and gilt, I learned with surprise that this was the great synagogue; children in tatters there leare ed from an old blind man the history of thi eity, where their ancestors adored the God of Israel and Judah, beneath marble porticos, and roos supported by cedars of lie-banon—they tounted over again the mira-cler of him whom they also expected, of him who had guided the toutsteps of their Ancestors in he deserts of Midian, and who so often brought them back triumphantly into this land of Canaau, where were to the fountains of milk and honey.

Such are the remains of this nation,

whose capacity left on every side such great remembrances, and who raised with their hands and bathed with the sweats of their brows the proudest monuments of Memphis and Rome.

The streets of Jerusalem are crooked

and badly paved; and the houses, which are for the greater part built of free stone are indebted for a scanty portion of light, to a small door and one or two windows provided with lattices. In a few paltry shops, olives, fruits brought from Damascus, rice, corn, and a scarty supply of dried leguminous plants, are sold, while a group of Arabs dying with hunger eagerly survey these stores, the Turkishdealer smokes his pipe with indifference, as if utterly regard.

less of his profits.
The convent of Reverend Fathers, mis The convent of Reverend Patiens, missionaries of the holy land, being situated in the most elevated part of the city I had to descend, by a flight of steep steps Into the decayed vaults of Souquel Nassara, to make the sette of the holy sepulchre. The decayed vaults of Soughel Nassara, to reach the seite of the holy sepulcher. The facade of this monument is a mixture of the more-que and gothic styles of architecture; a square tower deprived of its steeples, and levelled to the height of the church, has been thus mutilated since the epoch when the Turks regained possession of Jerusalem.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE WILD ROSE OF THE VALLEY The evening air blew chilling cold; Doro thy threw her apron over her shoulders and went to the wood house for faggots, Ellen was left alone, her eye fell on the stimp of the withered rose tree: That was Ed. ward's gitt," said she, mournfully, opeace is restored, he will soon return, he will think I have neglected it; for alas! it is withered. But no! Edward must come no more to our cottage." Hearing the return-ing step of Dorothy, she wheel away the starting tear, for well she knew her good mather would chide Dorothy entered trembling. "Mercy! my child, come and listen, sure. I heard the church bell toll." Ellen turned pale—she listened with breath-less expectation; again the heavy bell struck with awful reverberations, "Oh!" cried Ellen, clasping her hands together, othe news nas arrived that Edward is killed." Vainly now did Dorothy call upon the name of her child, who lay senseless on the cold earth Ellen was the lovely virtuous child honest parents; but she was tenderly loved by the son of the wealthy Dr. Hamil loved by the son of the wealthy Dr. Hamilton. In the rural aports of the green in Iront of the mansion house Edward had often gladly joined, logith pressed the fair hand of Ellen with rapture to his lips, and breathed in her ear, acceuts of pure unchangeable love—but paternal authority in terposed; Edward was ordered to accept of the hand of the rich, the haughty Miss Lyn dal. His heart proudly revolted, yet to dis-obey a father hitherto fond and tender, was death. He implored a respite: Dr Hamil ton marted his petition, and the regimen in which Edward served was ordered to the lakes, yet his departing words breathed fervent, constant affection to his Ellen, and his parting aft was the rose tree which El-len now hewailed. "For heaven's sake! my child" stid Dorothe, "be composed, I will step to the gate and see if any one passes from the mansion house. Do now be comforted ". Dorothy stepped to the gate "Bless me! as I live, here comes a soldier
down the hill?" 'he word revived Ellen; she flew to her mother's side. The soldier descended the fill, he seemed to walk fee hly, and leaned on the shoulder of a boy form," thought Ellen, ethat is Edward's form," but as he approached nearer, conjecture changed; his dress was shabby and li-ordered, his hair uncombed; and a handage passed across his eyes, marked the sufferings he had endured in the dreadful seenes to which he had been exposed; for Edward it was, and love soon revealed him to the wonder struck Ellen. In a moment both of his hands were selzed by Dorothy and her child who forgetting in the first joy at sight of him the shocking change of at sight of him the snocking change of a preserance led him in triumph, to the litage, but engages soon aucceeded; and bile Ellen fixed here yes most her wither, rows tree, in angulabenessing, sight,

thary, where words of the God of Horeb and Sinal still residently.

Around the city all is mote and sitenformation of the Son of God before the Jangs of the last exclanation of the Son of God before the Jangs of the Last exclanation of the Son of God before the Jangs of the Last exclanation of the Son of God before the Jangs of the Last exclanation of the Son of God on the Last exclanation of the Son of God on the Last exclanation of the Son of God on the Last exclanation of Arabam of the Son of God on the Last exclanation of Arabam of the Jangs and Anchor, desolated nature presents herself to the Son of God on the Last exclanation of Arabam of the Jangs and Anchor, desolated nature presents herself to the Son of God of the Last exclanation of Arabam of the Son of God of the Last exclanation of Arabam of the Jangs and Anchor, desolated nature presents which forebode great disa large the Jangs and Anchor, desolated nature presents of the Last exclanation of Last exclanations are is compared to the Constant of the Last exclanation of Last exclanations are is compared to the Constant of the Last exclanation of L some recollection darted across her mind; she let his hand fall and sughed deeply.

What ails my Effen? asked i dward; will she not confirm the words of her mother? "Ah me!" said tolen, "I am think ther?" "Ah me!" said hilen, "I am think ing how happy Miss Lynda! will be to have the power of restoring you to wealth and comfort—she can do all that our wishesdic ate? aBut if my El'en gives me her love Plied Edward, of will not seek the tayor of Miss Lyndal " "And will you stay with u.? Oh we shall be happy enough in that case and our debt of gratitude be in part discharged for to you lidward, we owe all. Your intercerve care his raised my mind from ignorance, and if a virtuous sentiment animates this breast, from you it derited its source? ""Vou are injust to yourself El instructions if bestowed where there i not innate virtue, is like the vain attempt o cultivating a rocky soil. But how my love can you think of supporting an idle intruder? your means are but seant, though your heart is ample." "We will work the hard

er," said Dorothy: "We knit and spin and have a thousand ways of getting a penny; and when you get strong and healthy, you shall work." "Edward work!" exclaimed the indignant Ellen. And why not, my child?" rejoined Dorothy; it is there any digrace in honest industry? Edward is not grace in honest industry? Edward is not proud; and when with some juice of simples, which you, Ellen shall gather, we have bathed his eyes, who knows but, by the favor of heaven, his sight may be restored? Thus Ellen, he will assist our abors, see our cheerful endeavours to make him forget his past misfortunes, and we shall be about our cheerful endeavours to make him lorger his past misfortunes, and we shall be the happiest family in the village." "Excellent creature!" cried Edward, simy whole life shall pass in active graftude. "But I must away; on the brow of the hill I left a weary traveller; I will bring him to taste a cup of your beer, and speed him on his journey." Ellen was unwilling that he should leave ner so soon, though but for a few minutesbut when Edward continued ab-ent above two hours, her terror was inexpressible! The night closed in and Edward did not re turn -Ellen's couch was covered with tear and morning found her pale and sad. She waited at the door with anxious expectation, and with a seceam of joy exclaimed othe coming." He was supported by an elderly man; and Ellen hastened forward to give her assistance also, while Dorothy prepared their homely breakfast Edward-seemed breath less with latigue, and the stranger accounted for the delay, by saying that he had wandered up the country fearing his companion had for gotten him "You are cold and we!" said Ellen "No my love; you see I have a great cost. I found my little parcel at the house where I rested last right." cruel tather's should now be yours " said Ellen. "But, no; he was not cruel, for he has given you to us." "Come come, this is fine talking" cried Dorothy, "while the poor youth is cold and hungry; and see the tears how they flow down his cheeks "Do your eyes pain you Edward?" enquired the fair one; "let me wash them with spring water." "They do indeed" said he. In the tenderest manner, she removed the bandage; and his expressive hazle eye met her's beaming joy and love. She receded with a seriesm of joy and surprise. He threw off his cost, and discovered his dress

Miss Lyndal disdained a poor infirm soldier and now my son his to sue you for your acceptance of him." Dum grathude seized e agitated Ellen. She fell at the feet of Dr. Hamilton, bathed his hands with her tears and tried in vain to express the sensations of her heart The rustic hreakfast passed some time unregar ded, till composure was restored, and the generosity of his intention, gas e the doctor an increased relish for the repast. "Your rosetree is withered," said Ellen, "Indeed Levild and procedure is withered," and the control of the repast of the control of the c could not preserve it." "Heed it not," returned Edward, wit was a hot house plant and could not endure the pinching breeze of mischance. You are the blooming wild rose of the valley whose native sweetness is but increased by the imperfect culture it

decorated with every military honour.—

"Forgive this deception, it was my father's stratagem; and here he is a witness to your

disinterested affection I am not dishonor

ed, but promoted by my conmander to high military rank " "It is true indeed,"

said the old gentlemen, "I suspected my son of an unworthy choice, and dictated

this stratagem as a means of confirmation

-- Let me transplant thee to a richer soil,

And of my garden be the pride and joy.' Ellen, with joy the most pure, gave her hand to Edward, who that day conveyed her to the mansion house, where the rejoicing inhabitants of the neighbourhood joicing inhabitants of the neighbourhood came to make their sincere congratulations; and in the happiness of the young pair Dr. Hamilton found his cure; and the aged Derighty sumic into a peaceful grave, believed and revered by her dutiful daughter, and to the same of Dr. Hamilton is now added with provid transphy, the blooming wild rese at the valley.

rye to eye, and the visible phuren to be bar monionally united all over the world: suppose the earth every where cultivated and fruitful—the air silubrions—the seasons always favorable—tranquilay, plenty, temperarrie, health and longerity universally to prevail—and all accompanied with constant and abundant influences of the Holy Spirit, and abundant influences of the Holy Spirit, constituting one continual and universal re vival. Imagine a scene like this; and then say, whether our world, during such a period, would not deserve to be called, as it is called in the Sacred Volume, the new hea ens, and the new earth, wt rein dweilett teousness? Whether it would not de e to be considered, what it is doubtless intended to be, the vertibule of that mansion of rest, which is not made with hands, eter-nalin the he evens?"

SLEEP.

Alexander the Great was often heard to assert that "Sleep was one thing that made him sensible he was mortal." Mr. Baxter, with equal reason, declares that "Sleep was the mind as fully convinced him that he

HARMONY. The emotions of Harmony are not found in the behoused, fantastic, and supprising compositions that form the modern style of Missic; but you meet them in some lew pieces that are the growth of wild unvitated taste; you discover them in the swelling sounds that wrap us in imaginary grandeur love with woe; in the tones that utter the nover's sign, and fluctuate the breast with gentle pain; in the noble strokes that coil up the courage and fury of the soul, or that full it in confused visions skjoy; in short, in those affecting strains that find their way of the inward research. lover's sigh, and fluctuate the breast with o the inward recesses of the heart;

Untwisting all the chains that tie The hidden soul of harmony.

TURK SH LOGIC. A young than desperately in love with a girl of Stanchin, eagerly sought to marry her, but his proposals were rejected. In consequence he destroyed himself by poison. The Turkish Police arrested the father of the obditionale fair and tried nim for culpable homicide! If the accused (arrived they with consequently he would not have died; but these counts he was called upon to pay the price of the young man's life—and this being fixed at the sum of 80 plastres, was accordingly exacted .- Clarke's Trivels.

After the bittle of Culloden, a reward of thirty thousand pounds was offered to any one who should discover or deliver up the young pretender. He had then taken rethieves, who protected him with fidelity. tobbed for his support, and often went in disguise to Inverness to buy provisions for him. A considerable time afterward, one of these men, who had resisted the templa tion of thirty thousand pounds for a breach of fidelity, was hanged for stealing a cowol the value of thirty stillings!

Charles V who had so long distinguished himself as a persecutor of all who differed from the orthodox faith, appears in his retirement to have come to his senses on the subject of intolerance. He had thirty watches on his table, and observing that no two of them marked the same time, he ex-claimed, "How could I imagine that in matters of religion I could make all men think alike!" A servant carelessly enter-ing his cell, threw down all the watches — The Emperor laughed, and said, a You are more lucky than I, for you have found the way to make them all go together."

WATE LOO.

In the afternoon of this dreadint day, the gand regiment, which was reduced to about two hundred men, charged a column of the enemy, which came down on them, of from two to three thousand men; they penetrated into the centre of the column with the bay onet; and the instant they pierced it, the Scotch Greys dashed loward to their support; when they cheered each other, and cried out, "Scotland for ever?" Every man of the enemy was either hilled or taken pri oner; after which the Scots Greys charged through the enemy's record line, and took their eagles.

TEA

Was first drank in England 146 sears & o, but Chorolate was known in Europe 140 years before.

EXTRACT. A decayed Coquette is like an old goose, admired for nothing except her feathers.

ON THE SELECTION OF SEEDS. Lamithe American Farmer, gounty, Kentucky, Arg. 20th, 1822.
L.S. Skinner, equire,

will now give you a short accompted fire the periment a made with sine fruit. Have fire for many years observed, that some shimbkins, water melons, cucumber said cymbin vines run 10, 12 and even 15 feet before any fruit appeared, and that others would have fruit before they run half that distincts, toncluded there was a natural reason for its being so; and in 1819, I book a cucomber and split it lengthwise, and anb civided it into three squal parts stross the finit, and kept the seeds carefully apart, those in the end next the vine, I maked those in the end next the vine, I wasked Bur seeds, and those from the centre, Mrb-DLE seeds, and these from the end on which Due seeds, and the left remittee end on which the ploom grew. Tor seeds, and I planted them separately, in new ground, well-ink-nured for the experiment, in the spring of 1870. I carefully attended to three tails from seeds of each patt of the fruit divided as tated shove, this hills being about 12 feet apart. All of the plants were alike flourishing; the vines from the But seeds ran from No. 10 10 feet before about 12 feet and 12 feet plants were alike flourishing; the vines from the But seeds ran from 8 to 10 feet before any frdit appeared; and and these were small with a neck; the vines from the Middle seeds ran from 4 to 6 feet hetore fruit appeared; the fruit was better, and without a neck, and fourfold; the vines from the Top seeds produced fruit large, fine and in ab ndance, and the first fruit was on the third joint of the vine from the

I have continued to save seeds from the top or bloom end, and now have encumbers on the first and second joint, &c. I have been endeavouring to make the experiment on all kinds of vine truit; corn and peas likewise, but the cut worms have in a great casure, disappointed me; notwithstanding myself that real advantage may be gained by making such selections of seeds. I would have given the above account last-year, but I wished to carry the experiment impletely through a variety of kinds, &c. If it is new, or you consider it worth atten-tion, you are at liberty to give it an insertin in vonr paper

I am your's with esteem, SAMUEL GARRISON.

The following remarks are extracted from a letter written by

JESSE BUEL, OF ALBANY, N. Y ON THE CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

Sands and sant pams are peculiarly adapted to the culture of this root. The county of Norfolk, which is one of the most improved agricultural Ustricts in England, has acquired its high reputation in a measure, by its turnip crops. Cattle are winter fattened upon them invariably, with the aid of straw, or sometimes a little hay But our hard winters prevent our using this root with English economy. There they are left in the field, and drawn daily as they are wanted. Here they must be housed or buried, before the frosts set

Notwithstanding this objection, I am satisfied, from four years experience, that they may be cultivated by us with great profit, as a cattle food, particularly the Swedish soit, or ruta baga. The flat turnip, of which the green and

fed top are varieties, is raised with very hate trouble, and with me have been invareally a second crop. I have sown them after wheat, rye, peas, and flax, with a single ploughing, with and without manure, with uniform success. I have sown from the 20th July to the 10th August, broadeast, at the rate of one puried of seed to the acre—generally hoed them once, and the medium crop has been about 200 hushels per acre. The later turnips are grown the bet-ter they are for the table.

The rata haga requires more labour in raising, and better compensates for it. I plough twice and harrow; about the first didges, by turning two turrows back to back. The manure is then drawn out and thrown with a shovel into the furrows, about six rows being dunged at a time. The July, the ground is thrown in manure is covered by reversing the ridges, as soon as practicable, and when the whole field is finished, a light one horse re passed over it lengthwise, which flattens the ridges and pulverises the lumps. The seed is then immediately dibbled in one foot apart -The product has been from 400 to feed bushels. To preserve the roots, dig about one foot deep upon the side of a hill, about one foot neep poor the size of a time leaving the bottom inclining and sufficiently broad each, way to be able to pile in the space, in the form of a cone, 100 bushels. Cover with straw, and then ditt.—They will bear considerable troot without inferred. in March, or perhaps Pebruary, you may break through the troot, take out the roots, tak them on your barn floor, and ever them with hay or straw—from thence they may

be fed to dattle
The rota high is fed without culting to most cartle ... A bushel a day, with straw, is enough for a milch cow. I ofat cattle they iv be given in greater quantity, though never so many as to occasion . hoseness. Hogs will feed and fattenion, them, out small, they are remarkably fitted to fatten sheep, and the horse, once accustomed to them, will prefer them to his grain. For all animals they are improved by steaming or boiling. In the north of England, it has been stated, that stage horses are kept upon steamed ruta haga, without grain. A gentleman in Dutchess wintered more than fitty hogs upon them thus prepared, and the swine did well.

TO MAKE A PICKUR OR BRINE FOR BEEF. To eight gallons of water add half a pound or eight gallons of water add half a pound of saltpetre, one pound of brown sugar, & one quart of molasses, with as mich fine salt as will make it flogt an egg light; taking care that the salt dissolves, lest it be too strong—skips it well and it is fit for usa.

This pickle need not be boiled.

Bast tonuits.

Beef tongues, veal, or mutton for smok hen lee days. Am Farmer